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committee of the Senate publish its rules not later than March 1 of each year.

Therefore, I submit for the RECORD the rules of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

1. Regular meetings shall be held on the first and third Wednesday of each month when Congress is in session.

2. Voting by proxy authorized in writing for specific bills or subjects shall be allowed whenever a majority of the committee is actually present.

3. To assure the equitable assignment of members to subcommittees, no member of the committee will receive asssignment to a second subcommittee until, in order of seniority, all members of the committee have chosen assignments to one subcommittee, and no member shall receive assignment to a third subcommittee until, in order of seniority, all members have chosen assignments to two subcommittees.

4. Six members shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of transacting committee business: *Provided*, That for the purpose of receiving sworn testimony, a quorum of the committee and each subcommittee thereof shall consist of one member.●

TRAGEDY CONTINUES IN EAST TIMOR

● Mr. TSONGAS. Mr. President, on December 16 of last year I spoke of the tragic situation in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor, which 6 years ago was invaded by Indonesia. I referred to accounts from Roman Catholic sources reporting a recent Indonesian military offensive in the territory which could lead to food shortages in the coming months. In addition, I stressed that these potential shortages would occur among a population still recovering from the Cambodia-like catastrophe that struck their island nation from 1978 through 1980. I also suggested that food stockpiles be established in East Timor to prevent further disaster.

Last month, additional information became available on the food situation from media coverage in Australia, a close neighbor of East Timor. These accounts were based on an urgent appeal from Monsignor Martinho do Costa Lopes, the Apostolic Administrator of East Timor, to the head of Australian Catholic Relief, calling for food assistance to avert a possible famine. The Australian Government responded immediately with a pledge of 1,000 tons of corn for the Catholic Relief shipment.

However, Australian Catholic Relief has not been permitted to enter East Timor to supervise the distribution of the aid shipment, and at present, there are no international relief agencies in the territory on a full-time basis. The director of Australian Catholic Relief, Mr. Michael Whitely, appealed to the Indonesian Government in mid-January to "allow Australian aid agencies into East Timor to see the situation for themselves and to assess how they might cooperate in the establishment of normal conditions there." I would like to register my support for this appeal as well as for any others that may come from qualified, independent international relief groups that are prepared to work in East Timor.

Recently, the Timorese Bishop made it clear that Indonesian military action was responsible for the deterioration of the food situation. He pointed out that Timorese villagers were forced by the Indonesian army to participate in operations aimed at rooting out continuing guerrilla resistance to Indonesian rule, taking able-bodied men away from normal agricultural activity, with the result that there will at best be a poor harvest, at worst a famine. Australian Catholic Relief affirmed that the Bishop's information corroborated what the organization already knows from other sources. On January 14, 1982, the respected Australian daily, The Melbourne Age, offered another account supporting this version of events; which, I should add, reached me from other sources.

In my December 16 statement for the RECORD, I also drew attention to a November 1981 account by a distinguished Timorese Roman Catholic cleric, who charged Indonesian troops with committing gruesome atrocities. A January 1, 1982, article in the Far Eastern Economic Review underscores the seriousness of the situation. It tells of a report written by Indonesian-appointed members of the East Timor "Popular Assembly" set up by Jakarta after the 1975 invasion of the territory. The report, which was sent to Indonesian President Suharto last June, says, for example, that assembly members were "continually, with deep sorrow, receiving verbal as well as written reports or complaints from the people about torture, maltreatment, murders and other unimaginable cases." Curiously enough, the day after the report was first discussed publicly in the U.S. Congress, at a hearing in the House of Representatives, the authors of the report were arrested. Fortunately, the Timorese assemblymen were later released, largely through the efforts of Indonesian human rights attorney Muliya Lublis of the Jakarta-based Legal Aid Institute.

It is significant to note that, according to an account from Reuters news agency, the document prepared by the Timorese assemblymen is "similar to a secret report compiled recently by Catholic priests in Timor for the Vatican." I would like to remind my colleagues that the Timorese were installed in their positions by Indonesian authorities.

The existence of this and other information only confirms my belief that a neutral international presence is needed in East Timor, to help protect the civilian population from further violence as well as to distribute food and medicine. It also confirms my belief that in the long term, a just political settlement in accordance with international law is the only viable solution to the East Timor problem.

Mr. President, for the benefit of my colleagues I ask that the following articles from the Canberra Times, the Melbourne Age, and the Sydney Morning Herald be printed in the RECORD, together with the article from the Far Eastern Economic Review.

The articles follow:

(From the Canberra Times, Jan. 11, 1982)

"THREAT OF FAMINE" IN TIMOR

SYDNEY.—Substantial international assistance will be needed to prevent famine breaking out in Timor this year, according to the Australian Catholic Relief agency.

It has received urgent requests for aid from the island's capital, Dili, where hundreds of thousands of Timorese have gathered to avoid Indonesian military operations in country areas.

Monsignor Martinho Da Costa Lopes, the Roman Catholic Church's administrator in Dili, said in a letter to ACR that food shortages already were serious and that many farmers had been killed.

He said that the continued presence of Indonesian soldiers was to blame for the disruption to the island's subsistence economy, and confirmed that a major operation to flush Fretilin forces from mountain areas was a substantial cause of the current shortages.

The national director of ACR, Mr. Michael Whiteley, said yesterday that the monsignor's explanation corroborated "what we already had known and heard from other sources".

Monsignor Lopes said that the Indonesian soldiers forced all able-bodied men between the ages of 15 and 50 to form a "human fence" through the Fretilin-controlled territory to keep the resistance fighters and their families on the move.

Many Timorese were killed in the operation, which took place in July, August, and September last year.

They included women and children and 300 people were said to have been killed in a four-day siege at a local shrine, the Rock of St. Anthony.

The removal of the men from their villages prevented the planting of crops and those who returned were often too weak to work. Some crops were planted but this was too late.

"The result will be at least a poor harvest—at worst, a famine", Monsignor Lopes wrote. "This conclusion is inescapable as the people now can do nothing to increase food production for at least six months".

There are no international relief agencies in Timor. The Red Cross and the US Catholic relief services wound up their work in April last year and the distribution of aid has been left to the local Catholic Church.

Mr. Whiteley said that ACR had allocated about $90,000 for 1981 and this year to the East Timor emergency rehabilitation program, but church relief workers had requested $250,000 mainly for food, medicine and care for orphans.

There are an estimated 550,000 people on Timor, and the majority are in and around the relative safety of Dili. This is placing

great pressure on the resources of the capital and disrupting agricultural work.

[From the Sydney Morning Herald, Jan. 12, 1982]

AUSTRALIA TO SEND CORN TO INDONESIA FOR TIMOR

(By Scott Milson and Malcolm Brown)

The Federal Government announced yesterday that it would give 1,000 tonnes of corn to Indonesia to help avert food shortages in Timor.

It was a day of angry accusations and pleading by Australian aid officials to have direct access to Timor, countered by replies from the Indonesian Embassy in Canberra that there was not a critical food shortage and aid was going through normal channels.

The Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Street, said yesterday that the corn, valued at $430,000, was being given in response to a request in November from the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The announcement was brought forward following the urgent appeal at the weekend from the Roman Catholic representative in [redacted] to the Australian Catholic Relief [redacted]ency to avert possible famine in Timor.

In addition to the food, the Australian Government has decided to give $45,000 to the International Committee of the Red Cross to maintain its operations in the territory till mid-year.

Mr. Street said yesterday that Timor was an area where food supplies were traditionally precarious. He would not comment on reports that Indonesian military operations had adversely affected food supply in Timor.

In Sydney, the national director of Australian Catholic Relief, Mr. Michael Whiteley, said the facts as he knew them suggested that the Indonesian Government was deliberately trying to starve out Fretelin guerillas hiding in the countryside.

"I appeal to the Indonesian Government to allow Australian aid agencies into East Timor to see the situation for themselves and to assess how they might co-operate in the establishment of normal conditions there," he said.

Mr. Islamet Poenomo, the Indonesian Embassy's press attache in Canberra, said yesterday that his Government's policy was straightforward on the distribution of relief. "The procedure is to give relief or aid to Indonesia and especially Timor through the Indonesian Red Cross," he said. "To give directly to East Timor will not be allowed."

[From the Age, Jan. 14, 1982]

TIMORESE FACING STARVATION, SAYS SMUGGLED LETTER

(By Jim Brumby)

A letter smuggled out of East Timor, written by an opponent of Fretihin has confirmed reports of the Indonesian army using Timorese peasants to fight guerrillas, and warns of impending starvation.

The letter's author, who now works in the Indonesian bureaucracy, sent the letter to his cousin in Melbourne at the beginning of December. It was handed over to The Age yesterday by Mr. Cliff Morris, a translator of Timorese stories. The letter was written in Portuguese.

In chronicling the events since the Indonesian invasion in late 1975, the letter draws particular attention to the "corral campaign," dubbed the "fence of legs" by the Timorese.

It says: "Since July the most depressing and painful drama in the history of the Timorese people has taken place—the corral campaign. All males from age seven to 60 have been conscripted to take an active part (in flushing out the guerrillas).

"The campaign embraces the whole of the territory, from Lapsalos to the border. The Indonesian propaganda is impossible. It says East Timor is integrated with Indonesia'—but why then has this war been going on for six to seven years?

"It shows the people do not want foreign domination. Why is there a nation of 150 million inhabitants fighting with one of a ½ million—something one would think impossible to imagine or fantasize about, but it is happening.

"More and more people suffer, but it will not be in vain. At the middle of the suffering, the Indonesians are perceived as murderers, intruders, evil treaters, oppressors, robbers and more. This will continue."

The author says the corral campaign began in most sections of the country in the first week of July. It involves Timorese walking in front of the Indonesian army in the search for guerrillas—hence the title "fence of legs."

Mr. Morris said the mass conscription of Timorese men had led to a break in the subsistence food chain and would cause mass starvation. He said this was a deliberate strategy of the Indonesians.

The letter continues: "It has brought social and political discontent. Many have been treated badly. There is murmuring revolt in so many—but in vain. Many good men have been banished to the islands which act as prison camps—often because they have relatives who are still in the woods.

"Economically the campaign has brought total misery for the people. It has caused a failure in agriculture. How in general can a population continue to survive when produce like rice, maize, cassava, potatoes et cetera are deficient? As well, the produce which grows on the plains is not gathered because there is nobody there to gather it."

[From the Canberra Times, Jan. 14, 1982]

EAST TIMOR BRUTALITY CONTINUING

LONDON, Wednesday (AAP).—East Timorese refugees arriving in Lisbon say mass executions and indiscriminate brutality are continuing in their homeland, six years after Indonesia invaded the former Portuguese colony, it was reported in London yesterday.

Jill Jolliffe, writing for *The Guardian* said that, according to refugees who recently arrived in Portugal through a precarious escape route from Dili, fighting was still going on between Indonesian troops and Timorese nationalists led by Fretilin, the Revolutionary Front of Independent East Timor. Arrests and arbitary imprisonments were also continuing.

Amnesty International has been monitoring the situation since the invasion, and its list of East Timorese who have disappeared or allegedly been executed is growing.

Jill Jolliffe said the refugees were bitter that the world community was vocally indignant about Afghanistan but appeared to have forgotten them.

In recent months, the territory had been the scene of a new military offensive by the Indonesian Army. The result, according to a Roman Catholic Church source in Dili, had been the execution of about 500 civilians late last year.

According to Jill Jolliffe, the resistance has survived the most devastating Indonesian military onslaughts over six years, and the population at large appeared as opposed to the occupation as it was in 1975.

[From the Far Eastern Review, Jan. 1, 1982]

JAKARTA'S CAN OF WORMS

(By Michael Richardson)

The Jakarta-appointed provincial assembly in Indonesia's East Timor province has warned that corruption, brutality and other abuses of power by some in the army and administration are causing growing fear and anti-government feeling in the territory. The warning came in an assembly report addressed to President Suharto. And its leakage led to the arrest in November of the two assembly representatives who signed it—Leandro Isaac and Sousa Soares. They were later released.

Their lawyer, Muliya Lubis of the Jakarta-based Legal Aid Institute, told the Review he had heard that two other Timorese had also been arrested, one of them a member of the provincial assembly, Francisco Dios Himines. Lubis said he had not been able to confirm this, though other sources in Indonesia also believe there have been four arrests.

They had heard that Oscar Lucio Concalves, a closer relative of East Timor's Governor Guilherme Goncalves, had been taken into custody. Goncalves was one of the leading supporters of the integration of East Timor into Indonesia when the territory was still under Portuguese colonial rule in the early 1970's. The provincial assembly has about 24 members, handpicked as supporters of integration in July 1976.

Publication of the provincial assembly report, which complains of economic hardship as well as malpractices, is an embarrassment for the Indonesian Government. It confirms that there is deep disenchantment in East Timor. An English-language translation of the report begins by claiming that the people of East Timor are "forever indebted and grateful" for the incorporation of the Portuguese colony into Indonesia. But it goes on to say that some people from elsewhere in Indonesia—most of them military personnel—who had come to the province, were guilty of "great brutality" and abuse of power. They were ignoring local customs and behaving as "conquerors."

The report says that the East Timor provincial assembly "is continually, with deep sorrow, receiving verbal as well as written reports of complaints from the people about torture, maltreatment, murders and other unimaginable cases. The basic laws in this province are controlled by certain individuals or groups who place their personal interests above the interests of the people as a whole . . . feelings of fear are widespread . . . with the result that the living conditions of the people have worsened."

So far the Indonesian Government has made no comment about the reported arrests of the two signatories of the assembly report, though the news has been carried in both the Indonesian and foreign press. But on December 22, the speaker of the Indonesian parliament, Daryatmo, criticised their arrest. He said he had discussed the matter with the national security chief, Adm. Sudomo.

The Legal Aid Institute earlier challenged the arrests on the grounds that under the law members of both central and provincial assemblies are supposed to be immune from arrest. Daryatmo said detention of any assembly member should have the approval of Suharto after consultation with the speaker of the parliament in Jakarta. "The authorities should not act arbitrarily and they should abide by the procedures and law of the government," he added.

An Indonesian source familiar with the case told the Review that Isaac and Soares brought copies of the report, dated June 8, 1981, to Jakarta in late August or early September, staying about a week. They were unable to see the president to give him a copy, though it is believed he subsequently saw the report. They also gave a copy of it to the Indonesian parliament.

Lubis said the two Timorese assemblymen were arrested on November 18 in Dili by members of Kotis, a special operations group of the army in East Timor. They were later taken to Denpasar in Bali, where the commander for the military region that includes East Timor, Brig. Gen. Dading Kalbuadi, has his headquarters. Lubis said he had not been able to contact his clients or get official permission to visit them.

There has been no official word on who ordered the arrests or why, but the Jakarta daily newspaper, Merdeka, reported that the two men were detained for allegedly allowing copies of the assembly report to reach foreign organizations, diplomats and news media. An English translation first appeared in the September issue of a monthly bulletin issued by Tapol, a British-based group that campaigns for political detainees in Indonesia. The government claims the Tapol organization is communist-influenced. The bulletin included a photostat copy of the covering letter in Indonesian to Suharto from the assembly. It was signed on behalf of the chairman by Isaac as the youngest member and Soares as the oldest.

Observers believe the army in East Timor made the summary arrests in an attempt to prevent criticism of Indonesia from spreading. General elections are to be held in May 1982 and they will be the first in East Timor since its incorporation. In a speech on December 22, Suharto called on the people of Indonesia to ensure that the polls do not disrupt national unity.

The East Timor assembly report accuses several Indonesian army units stationed in the territory of killing Timorese, mainly for practising "black magic." This presumably refers to the traditional animist religion of the bulk of the Timorese population. Most members of Indonesia's army are Muslims or Christians.

It cites two cases involving two battalions in which several people allegedly were killed. The report charges that in Viqueque district "inhabitants were murdered after being tortured by having their sex organs slashed because they did not obey orders serving the interests of certain individuals or groups and also because of black magic practices." It claims that in Likisa district people "were murdered by the sub-district military command after being tortured with electricity and other forms of burning . . ."

The report continues: "These murders and acts of torture committed by these irresponsible persons or groups have resulted in a situation of instability throughout . . . East Timor where there have been many reactions, fears and a variety of other feelings. Furthermore, in a situation where there are no legal restraints and no discipline, problems relating to morality occur, such as in Dili where several women in a prison were tortured with electricity and burnt cigarettes by some elements of the armed forces, who also inflicted immoral sexual acts upon them." The report does not say when these alleged abused took place.

It goes on to say that though "quite a lot of financial assistance has been received from the central government in Jakarta for development of East Timor, the Timorese people have not yet felt any real benefits." It complains that an army-controlled enterprise, P. T. Denok, has a monopoly on trading in two of East Timor's main export commodities—coffee and sandalwood (Review, May 23, 1980)—and says the company pays very low prices for what it buys.

Three leading non-local government officials in East Timor are specifically accused of corruption, including squandering project funds and diverting medicines sent from abroad for private gain.

The report ends as it begins, on a conciliatory and loyal note. It says the damage to the "fine, high ideals" of the Indonesian armed forces in East Timor is being caused by "a mere handful of individuals." The purpose of the report is to "help create a good name and respect for the Indonesian armed forces in the eyes of the people of East Timor."

The assembly hoped that Suharto "will be gracious enough to rectify these distortions which can lead to unrest and anxieties among the people and native officials of East Timor . . ."

[From the Canberra Times, Jan. 12, 1982]

AUSTRALIA BOOSTS FOOD ASSISTANCE TO TIMOR

(By Teresa Mannix)

The Federal Government announced yesterday that $430,000 worth of food aid would be sent to Timor, despite assurances by the Indonesian Government that no famine existed.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Street, said 1,000 tonnes of corn would be shipped to Dili within the next few weeks.

Including freight, the aid was valued at about $430,000.

Mr. Street's announcement follows a report by a senior Roman Catholic representative in Dili, Monsignor Martinho da Costa Lopes, that a serious food shortage was looming in Timor because Indonesian troops had disrupted the economy.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said yesterday that Timor had always been a "food problem" area and that the Government had been approached by the Red Cross last month to set up "buffer" supplies of food which could be drawn on during bad harvests. Because of the current publicity about a possible famine in Timor, yesterday seemed an appropriate time to announce new arrangements.

Mr. Street said the grain buffer stock had been established with the agreement of the Red Cross and the Indonesian Government. It was to supplement any shortfall in the province's current harvest. In addition, Australia had contributed $45,000 to support the involvement of International Catholic Relief in the province until at least mid-1982.

Australia would continue to give sympathetic consideration to any further requests for assistance.

A spokesman for the Indonesian Embassy in Canberra said yesterday that his Government was annoyed by the reports of a famine.

"We deny this allegation", he said.

He said Monsignor Lopes had met Indonesian President Suharto in August last year and had pledged his support to the Indonesian Government. He could not understand why Monsignor Lopes had written a letter saying there was a famine.

There were special boards in the major Timorese towns to monitor food supplies and to distribute food when necessary. A good rice harvest was expected this year and the Government had spent a great deal of money developing Timor.

Monsignor Lopes said Indonesia's campaign against Pretlin troops was taking farmers away from their fields, and the harvest was suffering.

The embassy spokesman said the military campaign was purely voluntary, and no villager was compelled to enlist. Although villagers aged between 18 and 40 were encouraged to be responsible for their own defence, there were many villages which did not take part in the program.

SYDNEY.—The national director of Australian Catholic Relief, Mr. Michael Whiteley, said yesterday, "Many Australian aid agencies have been critical of Indonesian actions in East Timor solely because they saw the unnecessary suffering they were causing to the Timorese people.

"We want to alleviate the suffering. It is our experience that the only sure way to do this is to embark on a long-term development program that will reestablish the agricultural sector and rebuild adequate medical facilities.

"I cannot understand why the Indonesian Government will not allow us to help. Our agencies are already involved in programs in Indonesia and there has been no government criticism of those programs".

Referring to an Indonesian statement that it was shipping rice to East Timor, Mr. Whiteley said this would not be necessary if a viable agriculture was developed. The cost of shipping this rice to Timor would mean that those most in need could not afford to buy it.

The chairman of the Australian Council for Overseas Aid, Mr. Richard Alston, wants the Indonesian Government to allow a delegation from Australian overseas-aid agencies to visit East Timor.

Mr. Alston, whose organisation is the coordinating body for 37 Australian voluntary agencies, said, "It seems that Indonesian authorities are determined to suppress the truth about the current situation in East Timor with the result that valuable humanitarian assistance will not be available to those reportedly in the greatest need".

ELIMINATE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY POULTRY EXPORT SUBSIDIES

● Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, today, as three top European Community officials—Agricultural Commission Paul Dalsager, International Affairs Commission Etienne Davignon, and External Affairs Commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp—begin their 2 days of meetings with administration and congressional leaders, it is appropriate to review one very important issue that will be part of these meetings, namely, the European Community's use of unfair agricultural export subsidies.

A number of petitions have been filed with the U.S. Trade Representative under the provisions of section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 alleging unfair trade practices that injure U.S. producers. These petitions, involving poultry, wheat flour, citrus, pasta, and other products, charge that the European Community has used unfair export refunds to displace U.S. exports into third country markets.

I am pleased the administration has accepted these cases for international investigation and has served notice that the United States will no longer tolerate unfair trading practices that adversely affect U.S. exports. It is long past time to serve such notice. The